MR. McCOY:

Thank you. To make it possible for these refineries, ethanol refineries, to obtain their air pollution permit, EPA just last year increased the allowable limits of fine particle emissions from one hundred (100) tons a year to two hundred and fifty (250) tons a year. Each new refinery will continue to add new emissions to the existing air shed.

I went to the Aventine hearing in Mt. Vernon and interestingly to note their projected emissions was a hundred and ninety-eight (198 tons of fine particle matter. So you know the year before that they wouldn't have been able to do it. But because of the change they got their permit.

Has IDEM considered the real possibility of the high cost of home heating oil and natural gas is going to lead many people heating their homes with wood? Wood smoke emissions will increase overall fine particle pollution.

In 2007 IDEM presented their 2008 plan for air monitors. The plan recommended an overall reduction of eight (8) air monitor stations. And they knew they were writing this redesignation plan. None of us knew it. After public outcries, three (3) new stations were added in new locations for a net reduction of five (5) air monitors. With the increased emphasis on energy production facilities it seems like a poor time to be reducing the number of air monitors.

Stop to consider that most of the coal fired

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plants were constructed in a limited geographic area in the 1960's and the 1970's for reasons listed earlier: coal, transportation and water. In the past forty (40) to fifty (50) years these plants have been burning coal and emitting nitrogen oxide, sulfur dioxide, fine solid particles of soot and mercury three hundred sixty-five (365) days a year, twenty-four (24) hours a day, every minute of every day. They don't shut down. This is all occurring in a concentrated area and not dispersed widely like coal burning was prior to the advent of large power plants.

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We accept the pollution in this given area, in our back yards, in our fields, in our forests, in our water, and everywhere in our daily lives so we and others a hundred (100) miles removed enjoy the benefit of electricity. While we breathe this contaminated air and the weak, sick, young and old suffer acute consequences, we should not allow ourselves and our offspring to be assaulted with even more fine particle pollution and chemical pollutants that meet the demands of the growing population and the incessant call for more growth for more jobs.

Can anyone really believe the claims in the Redesignation Plan that pollution control technology is going to reduce the overall amount of fine particle pollution to a level compliant with National Ambient Air Quality Standards as called for by the Clean Air Act, especially in the next

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 five (5) years? Are we to believe that this never-before attained record breaking effort to reduce fine particle pollution will be accomplished every year in our near future? It seems unlikely.

Until we have more data to prove conclusively that Southwest Indiana has the will, along with financial and technical capability to keep our air clean enough despite what our neighboring states might add to our air shed, Southwest Indiana should remain in nonattainment status until at least 2010. By then perhaps more evidence will have been gathered to show proof that permanent improvements are truly making a real difference each and every year.

IDEM might consider additional air monitors to track the pathways of air flow from point sources like power plants as well as industrial, urban and high traffic areas. How do you know whether you've got bad air if you have no monitors?

Violations of air quality standards must be proven by data collected from real monitoring stations.

Enforcement actions are impossible without hard data.

Computer models can't do that.

Based on IDEM's figures for 2004, 2005, 2006

Southwest Indiana is barely meeting the average annual standard called for and one (1) of those years, 2005, was in violation at all monitoring stations. It's ironic that IDEM

- IDEM would point out on page eight (8) of the Redesignation Plan that "the elevated value in 2005 is considered an abnormal occurrence". Then on page nine (9) under 4.0 Emissions Inventory, IDEM states "Indiana is using 2. - it's using 2005 as their base year because it represents the standard of the three-year design value". By using the high readings from 2005 for future comparisons this will enable them to claim the fine particle matter level was not getting worse, even though it might be at a level in violation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards like it was in 2005.

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One (1) other issue that can't be accounted for in future emissions from electric generated power plants is the fact that power plants can purchase pollution credits that will allow them to violate emission standards in Southwest Indiana by buying credits elsewhere.

Another source of new pollution emissions planned that we're hearing about right now are Peaking Power Plants. As these new power plants come on line they'll qualify for an air pollution permit based on annual levels of emissions because that's how it's measured. Even though they only come on line in the summer, the worst possible time during peak demand for electricity, this will provide even more emissions at the worst time since coal fired plants would have met their maximum possible output when the peaker plants come on.

Another consideration not adequately addressed has to do with the "adequate margin of safety" which Congress wrote into the Clean Air Act and directed EPA to demand as a protective margin for public health protection. This was in recognition of the fact that high levels of fine particle matter set at 15.0 micrograms per cubic meter offers great harm to the health and well being of many people.

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MR. SEALS:

All right Mr. McCoy I'm afraid you're at ten (10) minutes now. Unless there is somebody that's already turned in their slip that's going to defer. And your name would be?

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MS. McCOY:

Valerie McCoy.

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MR. SEALS:

Valerie. Go ahead.

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MR. McCOY:

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So what is the "margin of safety" level?

According to the plan it appears future readings will be okay

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Another issue that should perhaps justify delay

if the reaches the violation level of 2005.

of any approval action of the Redesignation Plan by the EPA, is the fact that EPA is being sued in Federal Court challenging the U.S. EPA's April 2007 regulations governing how states must conduct their air quality planning to reduce fine particle pollution, the very reason we're here. The lawsuit claims that EPA's requirements are much weaker than the - than those mandated by the Clean Air Act. The concern is that these lenient rules will allow life-threatening levels of air pollution to continue years longer than legally allowed. Should this lawsuit result in overturning EPA rules, any Redesignation and Maintenance Plan approved under these rules seems - seemingly would be null and void, just another good reason not to rush to judgment.

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Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge, part of the National Wildlife Refuge System operated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, refuge plans have been acquired in the nonattainment area to fine particulate matter in Pike and Gibson County. The Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, is required by the Clean Air Act to preserve, protect and enhance air quality and air quality related values on service lands. This includes visibility - these are secondary standards of the Clean Air Act - visibility, flora, fauna, soil, water quality, cultural and historical resources, virtually all resources that are dependent upon and affected by air quality. As the Manager of this refuge that's why I'm

here.

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Our vision is a Refuge System free of impacts. from human-caused air pollution consistent with the Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997. This Act requires that: "the biological integrity, diversity and environmental health of the System be maintained".

Please consider delaying redesignation from nonattainment of PM2.5 to attainment until 2010. The risks are too great until further evidence of permanent improvements have been gathered over the next two (2) years.

Thank you.

MR. SEALS:

Thank you Mr. McCoy.

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MR. McCOY:

 Γ' ll submit this letter and also two (2) folders so that you - for the record.

MR. SEALS:

Thank you.

MR. McCOY:

Of the Air Quality Program of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and as it affects all National Wildlife

Refuges throughout the country.

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MR. SEALS:

Understood. Thank you very much.

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(AUDIENCE APPLAUSE)

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MR. DELONEY:

Ray McCormack.

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MR. McCORMICK:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment this evening. I do appreciate IDEM taking the time to come down here this evening. I know it's a tough job to be up there as a monitor and I don't mean any disrespect for you in my comments. And I will assure you that probably if you worked for the protection of the environment in the State of Indiana that you're underpaid and over worked. So we appreciate your time here this evening.

As a farmer of Southwestern Indiana ah I live on a hill that can see three (3) power plants from ah my back door. There are five (5) power plants on the borders of my county. There are no monitors in my county ah but I can guarantee you from what I've observed growing up there for the last fifty-four (54) years in the same home ah the air

quality is not improving in Southwestern Indiana.

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Ah there's a good reason for the mistrust that's in this room this evening. When George Bush comes from a legacy of a Governor of a heavy polluter and then the dismantling of the EPA after he becomes President and then the EPA, a day at a time, carving up the Clean Air Act and cutting holes in it has made a hole that Mitch Daniels following in that same legacy has found the opportunity to jump through and try to take our Southwestern Indiana, one (1) of the most beautiful places in the nation, to a attainment area when it in fact has been and continues to be a nonattainment area. For you to speculate here before us that it's any better and it's going to continue to get better is pure speculation on your part and seems to be quite wishful thinking when you look at the economic plans for the industrialization of Southwestern Indiana by Mitch Daniels as it states on his website under the Department of Agriculture for the industrialization of agriculture. Does that sound like a healthy environment in Southwestern Indiana?

As a former DNR Commissioner, DNR Advisor for the D - on the Advisory Council for the DNR and as a person who has spoke before the National Task Force on air quality for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, I have personally witnessed ah Mitch Daniels' mandate as he said when he was running that one (1) of his first objectives would be to

dismantle IDEM and take apart IDEM. That he did that.

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He took some of the most qualified educated and best people in this State and fired them and set forth an atmosphere of intimidation. With the data that you're collecting that cherry picked the data out of there and finds it barely in the attainment arena we're supposed to trust that data. I would ask that you increase the amount of data that we collect by increasing the number of monitors contrary to the IDEM plan of removing monitors.

If we're trying to prove that we have a cleaner air, cleaner particulate matter, that we are in attainment, why would the plan be to remove monitors instead of increasing monitors? We are not in Southwestern Indiana against economic development. But when we have new power plants on - on the horizon, new highways on the horizon, ethanol plants springing up everywhere, I think that each county of the eleven (11) counties of Southwestern Indiana deserve a couple of monitors. After three (3) years of monitoring the present conditions in all of those counties that are affected by this industrialization, let's examine the data then. If the data then shows us that we truly are cleaning up the environment, we're getting in a better condition, then let's go ahead and bring some good businesses in here that bring jobs. What we don't want, as the people of Southwestern Indiana, to have Mitch Daniels ride back to

his castle in Carmel and leave us sucking on the tail pipe of 1 his environmental legacy. 2 Thank you. 3 4 (AUDIENCE APPLAUSE) 5 6 MR. SEALS: Thank you. 9 MR. DELONEY: 10 Stephen VanMeter. 11 12 MR. SEALS: 13 Mr. McCormick would you be willing to provide 14 your written for the record so she has a record of what it 15 is? 1.6 17 MR. McCORMICK: 18 Ah I had no written comments. Sorry. 19 20 MR. SEALS: 21 Okay. Well you carried - you were working so 22 2.3 well off of your notes we couldn't tell. Please Mr. VanMeter

qo ahead.

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MR. VANMETER:

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I'm ahead of this gentleman over here because I'm representing not only myself, my wife, my kids, my grandkids but also my in-laws. And really everybody. Because this is a health issue is what this is.

All right, you IDEM and a lot of my stuff has been stepped on as you can imagine, but you're proposing to remove the air monitors from areas that have previously shown air quality of nonattainment, but now you're saying that there's a reduction of that particulate matter at a level or slightly level - level slightly below the danger zone. Your proposal also states that if these monitors are removed, it would be for an eight (8) year period. And that's really one (1) of those sticking points we have, eight (8) years is way too long. Anything is too long.

And yes it's true that if there is a reduction of pollution that is a positive, favorable trend, but this reduction has been over a very short time span, three (3) years from your data, and we therefore think this is a premature move on your part.

All right, I've got three (3) reasons that Indiana - there's three (3) different reasons why we shouldn't do this.

Ah my data shows that Indiana ranks $49^{\rm th}$, I heard $49^{\rm th}$ a while ago, I heard $44^{\rm th}$ and $45^{\rm th}$, in air quality.

You claim that the air has improved somewhat in two (2) of the last three (3) years, however miniscule that was. But anyway if you're at the bottom of the list anyway, 50th and you move up to 49th, how much of an improvement is that anyway, if there is improvement?

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Secondly, and the list has been stepped on but I'll say it again. We have the highest concentration of fossil ah fuel fired power plants in the world! Seventeen (17) was my ah research. I've heard four (4) new ones, I've heard five (5) new ones, either way it really doesn't matter that's in a sixty-two (62) mile radius of this area. also, according to Mayor Weinzapfel, other industries wanting to come in if we can remove these restrictions. And I-69 has been talked about a couple of times but I have one (1) thing to say. You mentioned about the emissions going to be reduced in the future and Mr. Lewis also talked about it, our research shows that these people that run these diesel fleets, I-69, seventeen thousand (17,000) new trucks moving through each day, every day, that you guys say that it's going to reduce the emissions as proposed on your part. We have found in our research that most of these diesel fleet owners are going to take and make sure that they keep 2006 or older trucks as long as they can, ten (10), twelve (12), fifteen (15) years, not to have to meet these new standards so that's not going to - you can predict it going down but

it's going to go up immensely.

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And thirdly, IDEM's claims of pollution reduction is based on the fact that in two (2) of those last three (3) years the level has barely been below attainment. The third year though, 2005, of course it was considerably above, which negates those two (2) reduced years. When you factor into this the three (3) - the four (4) previous years to that, all were in nonattainment status. So, really, over a longer period of time this means that for five (5) of the last seven (7) or eight (8) years, depends on where you want to start, we are nonattainment status. Is that grounds to remove these monitors that need to stay in place for our health? And you can use all kinds of examples but I use the maximum. If you had a nuclear power plant and you only had one (1) spill, one (1) accident in one (1) of the last three (3) years, but five (5) of the last seven (7), would you take away all your safety monitors and things? Well, of course you know the answer to that. Our air that we breathe through is just as important to us. We cannot go on short term basis and - and do that. So due to the danger of potential problems here with these monitors, you've got to let the monitors stay in place and really you need to increase the monitors as two (2) or three (3) people have stated.

Okay finally, don't get me wrong. As I've been saying it's not - I'm not against industry, economic growth,

or improvement, but not at the expense of our health. is a health issue as I stated. Don't think that everyone here, and you can hear every - every comment, don't think that everyone here is not concerned about our health. they want - they want the monitors to show nonattainment, do we not? I mean attainment. But - but we're - I'm sorry. Just the opposite is the case. These monitors show nonattainment. We all wish we had clean air but we don't have clean air. And if you take these monitors away how will we know? As Mr. McCoy stated you cannot know that. So we need to keep these monitors in place. We all breathe the same air. Ah we want the quality of air to be improved. Ah I don't care what you opinion is. Maybe some of you sit sitting here right now are going to speak opposite of what most of us are, but thank you for not because we - it's all of our air. It belongs to all of us. So we would hope that IDEM would follow their own agency motto, and you guys know what that is right? Make Indiana "a cleaner, healthier place in which to live". And we need that. We are the dirtiest.

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If we're 49th of the fifty (50) states we've got the dirtiest six (6) pocket county area here, we are the dirtiest of the dirty. Our area is the dirtiest of the dirtiest in the country. So why bring in four (4) more power plants and all these other things and we already have seventeen (17) here?

1.	Thank you very much.
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3	(AUDIENCE APPLAUSE)
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5	MR. DELONEY:
6	Una Dunigan. Una Dunigan.
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8	MS. DUNIGAN:
9	(Stands at podium but doesn't speak)
10	
11	MR. SEALS:
1.2	Oh, okay.
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14	MR. DELONEY:
15	David Coker.
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17	MR. COKER:
18	I think maybe that little girl's silence says a
19	lot more than all the rest of us that has said things.
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21	(AUDIENCE APPLAUSE)
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23	MR. COKER:
24	I usually volunteer on Thursday nights over at
.5	the Dream Center south of Garden Park with a bunch of little

second and third grade boys so I guess tonight I'm representing the second and third grade boys at the Dream Center.

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I have a group of friends that hangar their airplanes out at the Skyline Airport. And ah occasionally they're kind enough to take me flying with them. There's two (2) different kinds of licenses that you can qualify for that pertain to flight: license that pertain to visual flight rules and another for instrument rating. Both of these have different regulatory requirements and educational requirements. But the one (1) thing that's implied is that you can actually see the ground. That's why they call it visual flight rules.

This year many of my pilot friends made the annual pilgrimage to Oshkosh, Wisconsin for the annual Experimental Aviation Association Air Venture. And we usually listen to people like Bert Routan and other pioneers in aviation, Church Yeager, and come back all enthusiastic about what we've learned.

My friends at Skyline Airport are upset.

Because last year when they came back from Oshkosh there was nothing but one (1) gigantic cloudy particulate band all across Southwestern Indiana, the worst that we've ever seen before. It's been getting exceedingly worse as years go by but this year it was the worst. And I heard more than one

(1) person out there complain about the fact that they couldn't see their destination from altitude.

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And sure enough, I look here at the data for 8-4-07 and the Civic Center data is missing. It wasn't even recorded that day. I guess they turned it off. The UV data was thirty (30). Mill Road data was twenty-eight point eight (28.8). Those were the highest readings of the entire season that we have data for right here.

This isn't me talking. This is pilots. These are people that - usually they're pretty well to do for the most part and they're fairly comfortable. But they're sick and tired of the rotten, stinking air around here, just like I am and that little girl right there, and all the rest of the people that spoke here tonight. Yes, we are sick and tired of getting ramrodded by coal companies and utility executives, people who are given hundred million dollar (\$100,000,000) rate increases because of a whim of a utility regulatory commission.

We're sick of twenty-four (24) percent annual property tax increases to pay your jobs, and by the way we're not real happy about what came out of the Legislature this year on property taxes either, thank you very much.

To me, both of these issues are human rights issues. The right to a person to live in their home without taxation and the right to breathe clean air and you're not

protecting us, either one (1) of you.

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(AUDIENCE APPLAUSE)

MR. SEALS:

Thank you.

MR. DELONEY:

James Mosley.

MR. MOSLEY:

I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak tonight. I ah - I didn't bring any comments, I didn't prepare any comments. I am from here. I graduated from Indiana University, School of Public Environmental Affairs and moved away for a while and lived in D.C. for thirteen (13) years and I moved back and live in Warrick County, close to Alcoa.

You know sitting and listening here tonight I was just exposed to a number of just immense of information in terms of the proposed tax and there's just a lot of knowledge and information that's out here. And when I came back from D.C. I - I worked. I'm Environment Consultant. I worked with ah non profit organizations basically empowering them to - to deliver the services that they do. One (1) of

them is - I won't want to mention their name because I don't know if they want me to mention their name tonight, but they've done good things in the community. And ah we've ah established what was called the Department of Justice Resource Center. That is - probably Justice Act was ah established in '92 in the Clinton administration. I was in D.C. when that happened. And basically they found that people of color and low income people, regardless of color, were more adversely impacted by the policies and sighting of plants and policies that were being established. So they - this helps the environment - the Office of Environmental Justice, U.S. EPA.

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And - and while you know the U.S. EPA - you know you have to wonder why it's never been elevated to a cabinet level. You know it kind of makes it difficult to do the kinds of things that they like to do and perhaps even more difficult for the State levels and - and even the local and county people to do what they need to do. Maybe if the U.S. EPA was elevated to a department level that might be different. You have to wonder why the U.S. EPA has not ever been elevated to a cabinet level but that's another thing.

Ah but locally we worked on a number of good initiatives this year and ah - for all people of low income. We try to encourage people - people of color tend not to be in these meetings you know and they tend not - not that they

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don't want to be here, because we all breathe the same air. And we all are breathing the same air regardless of young, old, children and so I do know that there's been a number of excellent ah initiatives that we worked here on and when we formed the collaboratives with some of the local people here - in fact I have a State of Indiana Environmental Justice Advisory Council with IDEM, and they have members throughout the State and we looked at different kind of environmental issues.

And locally, New Carmondy Community
Organization, I can go ahead and mention the name. It's okay
because we were funded by U.S. EPA to establish an
Environmental Resource Center. And we have an environmental
library, we have the only biological lab there without outside the school system. Ah and also we have environmental
ah - a computer center there. All of this was as a result of
collaborations that we formed with the local industries, the
university elected officials, and those people within the
county and the city agencies here.

We've taken our youth and done a lot of field excuse me, we've done a lot of classroom situations, ah
training and we coupled that with field trips and hands on
events for the projects. And we have always reached out to
organizations such as Ms. Alexander and Mrs. Thomas with with the friends - I'm sorry. We've taken our kids to the

top of the ah Civic Center to show them the air quality monitors because we wanted to teach them the importance of when the ozone is high that they need to go and go inside. We try to provide indoor activity areas for them and the air conditioning so that when the ozone is high that they will know how to protect themselves. We know that there's a high correlation between kids going, and even adults going, to the hospital with asthma attacks because when ozone is high so there's that correlation. But if they're not getting educated about that they won't know about it. They're going to be impacted by then.

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And so I just want to say you know - you know God bless the system, you know the sharing and you guys coming up with all this information. I'm going to take this information back to folks who are not here tonight, typically not a resident here but nevertheless there's good information here. I would hope that this process can be allowed to work. I know we got so many things going on. I tell you in terms of trade-off I don't know how this can happen, but to the extent that you can make trade-offs, because we're sitting here in the Saudi Arabia area of coal, you know there are resources here that can be some economic benefits, however you look - you've got to look at the health benefits or the trail through this system. That's what it's here for and it's - it's my hope that we can muddle through and that we

can, through this input process, that you know we can work things out hopefully with a focus on trade-off and I'm supporting - I'm not supporting one (1) way or the other but I just want to say that there is good work being here - done here in this community for the residents, for the youth and for the children.

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ah representatives, Joe Anderson of EPA. It hurt me to see them come under unfair kind of personal attack. I think there's no place for that in this process whenever, you know flaws of whatever, and people are going to do what - I mean you look at the Presidential race. People are saying all kinds of crazy things you know. So that's going to happen. But to the extent that people can be allowed to do their work, you guys are earning your pay - they're earning their pay for things they're doing, good things on a personal volunteer time in the community that are helping other segments of the community: children and I think that's something that's maybe not mentioned enough.

But I do hope that through this process you know some good things can come out of it. We've got a very unique situation here. I didn't know we had the third largest plant anywhere in the world. This stuff is eye opening. So we've got a very unique situation. I think it's going to be interesting for all of us to try to muddle

through and work through this. But ah I'm supporting the process and I'm sure everybody are doing their level best to get through this and like I said we all want to breathe good air.

And so I just want to thank you again for giving me the opportunity to speak.

MR. SEALS:

Thank you.

MR. MOSLEY:

Thank you.

MR. SEALS:

Thank you.

(AUDIENCE APPLAUSE)

MR. SEALS:

I would like to take this time to remind --

MR. ZASADNY:

Excuse me, I'm sorry to interrupt. But I actually signed up to speak early and I haven't had an opportunity.

.I.	MR. DELONEY:
2	All right sir what's your name?
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4	MR. ZARICKI:
5	Ryan Zaricki.
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7	MR. SEALS:
8	Okay I do have that. Did you put it on the
9	table up here yourself?
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11	MR. ZARICKI:
12	Yes.
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1.4	MR. SEALS:
15	Okay I'm sorry. I did not have it in my stack.
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1.7	MR. ZARICKI:
18	May I speak?
1.9	
20	MR. SEALS:
21	You're welcome to. Ryan will be our last
22	speaker this evening. We have been asked
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4	MR. ZASADNY:

I - I gave you my ticket probably the first or

1	second one (1).
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3	MR. SEALS:
4	Your name sir?
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6	MR. ZASADNY:
7	Bob Zasadny.
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9	MR. SEALS:
10	You had given your time
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12	MR. ZASANDNY:
1.3	I stated - I said I would give one (1) minute
14	of my time. I did.
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1.6	MS. WERTZ:
1.7	Why don't you let him speak? Ryan said it
1.8	wouldn't take very long.
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20	MR. SEALS:
21.	We were asked to - to close the room at a
22	quarter till. We're going to go as long as we can.
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24	MS. WERTZ:

You booked the room.

MR. SEALS:

I'm sorry?

MS. WERTZ:

You booked the room.

AUDIENCE MEMBER:

The newspaper said that it was running to nine o'clock (9:00).

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MS. WERTZ:

You chose the menu. You chose the limits.

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MR. ZARICKI:

Ah my name is Ryan Zaricki. I grew up in ah Rockport and didn't realize I grew up next to the one (1) of the largest coal fired power plant in the world until maybe about a year ago whenever I saw a flier on - actually in Wisconsin. But ah just for the record I am opposed to ah the declassification of our area from nonattainment to attainment. And ah I would like to - I learned a little while ago that there are definitely people that can say things or have written things better than I can say them. And I got this from Wendy who took off, but ah I would like to just read a short excerpt from (inaudible) and it says:

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Have we fallen into mesmerized state that makes us accept - accept as inevitable that which is inferior or more detrimental as though having lost the will or the vision to demand that which is good? Such thinking in the words of Ecologist Paul Shepherd idealizes life with only its head out of water inches above limits of toleration for the corruption of its own environment. Why should we tolerate a diet of weak poisons in a home - I'm sorry - why should we tolerate a diet of weak poisoning, a home insip - a home in insipid surroundings, a circle of acquaintances who are not quite art and amused? The noise and motors with just enough relief to prevent insanity. Why - excuse me. Who would want to live in a world which is not quite - just not quite fatal? And I think that that's really the issue here.

Another - on another side note I went to Rose-Holman Technology, graduated with an engineering degree and the scientific process, if you remember from seventh grade you start with your hypothesis and it's - to me from the questions that have been raised by other people here it sounds like that IDEM had their hypothesis and they made their data meet what they wanted to meet. That's only my opinion. But there have definitely been questions raised about the validity of the data.

And with those questions I don't believe that we should change the status in our area. I mean we have

horrible air quality. Go outside during the summer and that will prove it.

Thank you.

MR. SEALS:

Thank you.

(AUDIENCE APPLAUSE)

MR. DELONEY:

Thank you.

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MS. SEALS:

Yes sir.

MR. ZASADNY:

Thank you. We go from both Blair to Zasadny or B to Z. I've suffered with that all my life and I guess that's why I have an inferior (inaudible).

In a small way, I have enjoyed the benefits of the American lifestyle for almost seventy (70) years. I have burned thousands of gallons of gasoline traveling the highway system, thousands of gallons of fuel oil and natural gas have kept me warm and tons of coal has provided me with electric power. I will also admit that I have worked at some jobs in

the last fifty (50) years that created pollution. I am not going to be a hypocrite and say no one else should also enjoy the lifestyle that America provides for its citizens.

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In fifty (50) years, nearly everything has gone up ten (10) times except my income. Many seniors can barely survive from one (1) month to another and any economic benefits of being in compliance with IDEM's rules have little appeal for us.

If I have learned anything in life, it is that nothing is as valuable and precious as good health, which I still cling to. To sacrifice health on the econ - on the alter of economic prosperity is a shortsighted, foolish trade-off. When the good jobs and limited resources are gone, as they will be someday, and all you have to show for the money are sickly people and tombstones, who will be left to say that the sacrifice was worth it?

Any action that is taken that has the potential to threaten my health or anyone else's, I will fight to my last gasping breath.

If government action is needed it should target these concepts: encourage utilities to reward lower consumption and develop new, clean methods of providing energy; help industries develop new processes to reduce waste and pollutants and conserve materials; promote conservation methods for all consumers; and finally, consider concepts of

discouraging population growth and urban sprawl.

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It is so simple in the big picture: no people - no pollution; many people - much pollution. The earth has ways of compensating for mankind's foolishness.

I strongly urge that no change in status be made for at least two (2) more years to see if the current downward trend toward compliance levels continues to reduce the levels of pollution below the magic number of 15.0.

Now just another few seconds here. Living in Oakland City we're right - that - that town is right in the heart of the coals and strip mining area. And so we not only believe - breathe the pollution of the coal from the power plants by us, but we breathe it twice or three (3) times: when they blast, when they clean the - clean the ground to get to the coal, when they put the dirt back on. Then it's bare dirt for a long time, if the wind blows. Then we have the farmers. They're putting their pesticides or insecticides on the ground. We have - and of course the water is pollution.

I - I just went by a strip mine where they - where there was a stream coming from that, water's coming out. And there was a thousand (1,000) gallon tub of aluminum hydroxide sulphate and it's got a hose, garden hose, going off into the stream. And it says un - unlabeled. That is a clarification. Ah I hope the fish appreciate the

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clarification agent going into their water. They have no idea why it's there. I have a picture of it on my cell phone and I'm sure there's a good reason for it. I sure wouldn't want to be down stream drinking that kind of water.

Thank you very much for the time.

MR. SEALS:

Thank you. We have to - is there anyone else that's requesting to speak?

MS. WERTZ:

We have fifteen (15) minutes left. There's some other people that didn't get to speak that would really like to speak.

MR. DELONEY:

I have a card from Mr. Nickolick.

MR. SEALS:

Would you like to speak sir? You're welcome to speak now.

MR. NICKOLICK:

I find it unfortunate that this hearing even has to be held because I personally feel that if IDEM was

doing their job they wouldn't be holding this hearing. They would be doing what they are supposed to be doing in keeping the area clean.

These people here all did their job bringing you this information. And they have, I'm sure, only one (1) request that IDEM does its job and put this information where it belongs so that we don't have to have more hearings, just clean air.

Thank you.

(AUDIENCE APPLAUSE)

MR. SEALS:

Thank you. At this time I would like to remind everyone of the March 31st deadline and date for written Those can be submitted up to March 31st. And due to the obvious time constraints upon us these proceedings are hereby concluded and this hearing is adjourned.

CONCLUSION OF HEARING

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CERTIFICATE

STATE OF INDIANA)

SS:
COUNTY OF JEFFERSON)

I, Sharon Shields, do hereby certify that I am a Notary Public in and for the County of Jefferson, State of Indiana, duly authorized and qualified to administer oaths; That the foregoing public hearing was taken by me in shorthand and on a tape recorder on March 27, 2008 at the Evansville Public Library, McCollough Branch, 5115 Washington Avenue, Multipurpose Meeting room, Evansville, IN; That this public hearing was taken on behalf of the Indiana Department of Environmental Management pursuant to agreement for taking at this time and place; That the testimony of the witnesses was reduced to typewriting by me and contains a complete and accurate transcript of the said testimony.

I further certify that pursuant to stipulation by and between the respective parties, this testimony has been transcribed and submitted to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management.

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WITNESS my hand and notarial seal this 16th day of April, 2008.

Sharon Shields, Notary Public Jefferson County, State of Indiana

My Commission Expires:

July 2, 2015

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N. Eyan Zaricki	Spacific Mocean LLC	812-204-6358	Po Box Zouly Evansville, IN 47728
George W. Oplash		812-626-0381	9667 Permstart Rd Figure 11/1 IN
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